

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1822.

No. 124.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence on Saturday the 20th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Surry county, about three miles north west of Jonesville, for Irredell circuit, and conclude on the Wednesday following.

A Camp-Meeting will commence on Saturday the 3d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Caswell county, three or four miles north west of McCaul's store, and one mile west of the Rev James Bouldin's, at a new meeting house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yackin District Conference will commence on Wednesday the 14th of August, at Mount Zion meeting house, in the lower part of Stokes county. At the same time and place a Camp-Meeting will be held for Guilford circuit.

The editor of the Star will please to insert the above appointments in his paper.
LEWIS SKIDMORE.

June 15.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, at my dwelling house in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, a quantity of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with
Two valuable Negroes, a man and a boy. Nine months credit will be given for all sums over ten dollars; for all sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, approved endorsed negotiable notes will be required. Cash for all sums under ten dollars.

John Van Hook, jr.

N. B. I wish to rent the houses and lot whereon I now live, in the town of Hillsborough, until the first day of January next. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, one of which is a large two story building well finished, with a large and convenient kitchen underneath; the other is a single story building, with two convenient rooms; also a smoke house, corn crib, barn, and four large stables; to which is attached a large garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

This property is situated on the main street, about one hundred paces north of the market house, and will be found a pleasant situation for a private family, or an excellent stand for a house of entertainment. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.
John Van Hook, jr.

June 18. 22—ids

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Abner B. Bruce et ux. adms. et al. compls.

vs.
Frances Child and Wm. M'Kerall, defendants.

THE death of William M'Kerall, one of the defendants in this cause, being suggested at this term, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the executors, administrators, or other proper representatives of the said William M'Kerall, deceased, to be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court and Equity, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore the said suit should not stand revived against them and they be made parties defendants, and the same proceedings be had and carried on against them in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as would have been done had the said William M'Kerall survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. \$3 50 22—6w

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13—2m

Orange Agricultural Society.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth of July next. The attendance of all the members is expected, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that time. Those who desire to become members of the society are invited to attend the meeting.

John Taylor, jr. Secretary.

June 11th, 1822. 22—4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall attend at the following places, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1821, to wit, at George Johnston's, on Monday the 8th day of July next—at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the 9th—at Brown's mill on Wednesday the 10th—at George Clancy's on Thursday the 11th—at John Newlin's on Friday the 12th—at Murphy's mills on Saturday the 13th—at (Big) George Albright's on Monday the 15th—at John Long's on Tuesday the 16th—at Isaac Holt's, esq. on Wednesday the 17th—at Ephraim Cook's on Thursday the 18th—at James Cook's on Friday the 19th—at Chesley F. Fautett's, esq. on Saturday the 20th—at James Hutchinson's, esq. on Monday the 22d—at Andrew McCauley's on Tuesday the 23d—at George A. Mebane's on Wednesday the 24th—at Ranken M'Kee's, esq. on Thursday the 25th—at John Ray's on Friday the 26th—at the court house in Hillsborough on Saturday the 27th—at Col. J. J. Carrington's on Monday the 29th—at Col. Herbert Sims's on Tuesday the 30th—at William Dillard's, esq. on Wednesday the 31st—at Maj. Z. Herndon's on Thursday the 1st day of August—and at John Rhodes's, esq. on Friday the 2d day of August. All those concerned are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, otherwise I shall enforce the law against delinquents.

The magistrates appointed by the county court at last term, to take the list of taxable and taxable property for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the same times and places, to wit, John Blackwood, esq. for St. Thomas district; Matthew Ray, esq. for Caldwell district; Isaac Holt, esq. for St. Asaph's district; Henry Hurdle, esq. for Chatham district; James Hutcherson, esq. for Orange district; Thomas Tinnen, esq. for Hillsborough district; Thomas Benahan, esq. for St. Mary's district; and William Dillard, esq. for St. Mark's district.

Thos. D. Watts, Sheriff.

N. B. The late Sheriff will attend generally to collect his arrears.

June 18. 22—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing
Six hundred and fifty Acres, lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murney's mills, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healthy as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers; one half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.

Hawfields, Orange county,
May 3. 21—1s

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 98—4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—if

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at Mason Hall, on Monday the 23d of July next, together with your non-commissioned officers and musicians, equip for drill; and on Tuesday the 24th you will attend with your respective companies, equip as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter McCulloch,

Adjutant. 22—p
June 18.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at your usual battalion muster ground, on Thursday the 25th of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equip for drill; and on Friday the 26th you will attend at the same place with your respective companies, equip as the militia law directs, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter McCulloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.
June 18. 22—p

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enriched with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us, and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry! May it not lead to conviction! The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.

An attempt has been made to raise a prejudice against the higher schools, by stating that they were for the benefit of the rich alone, and widened the actual distinction between them and the poor. This topic has been seized upon, not only in this state, (Virginia,) but in Kentucky and Connecticut, and perhaps in every state where these higher schools have been under consideration. We have never seen this *ad captandum* argument more forcibly exposed than in the following extract from a memorial recently laid before the legislature of Connecticut by the president and fellows of Yale College. Add to this, that at these very institutions scholars are bred up, who become the teachers of the poor; that from our primary schools the choicest geniuses may hereafter be culled to be educated at the University; and add to these specific facts the general advantage to be derived from them in point of economy, of the illumination shed from these foci over the public mind, and of the moral force they communicate to the state by which they are cherished, and the argument in their favor becomes irresistible.—*Enquirer.*

"The advantages of education are not confined to those who are immediately instructed. They extend to every class of the community. As the manners and dress of polished society descend from one rank to another, till something of their form and spirit reaches even to the humblest cottage, so the acquisitions of persons of superior education are circulated among the multitudes who have had no access to the original sources of information. Knowledge is daily diffused by social intercourse in domestic conversation, in parties of business and pleasure. A spirit of inquiry is awakened; a taste for reading is produced; and the public understanding is invigorated. A single individual of exalted attainments may elevate the habits of thinking through a nation.

"But why should not the expenses of public education be defrayed wholly by those who are most immediately benefited? Because, from the very nature of the higher seminaries of learning, they could never exist without aid from the public. They require a permanent establishment, buildings, apparatus, professorships, and endowments, which are to continue for life. Who ever erected a college, or even an academy, for the exclusive benefit of his own children? We might as well expect the traveller to construct his own bridges, roads and houses of entertainment.

"Unless permanent funds are secured for our literary institutions, our youth must either remain in comparative ignorance, or be sent abroad for their education. We must be dependent on the bounty of other states for those resources which we neglect to provide for ourselves. This is in fact the case, to a very considerable extent, at the present time. Many of our youth are sent to other colleges, which have the means of furnishing a cheaper education.

"It is a point of high importance to the public that collegiate instruction should be brought within the reach of those who are in moderate circumstances. We are aware of no prevalent error on the subject of education, which is wider from the truth than the opinion that the benefits of the higher seminaries of learning are principally enjoyed by the rich. The fact is directly the reverse of this. The rich can always obtain an education for their children, either by sending them abroad, or by procuring for them private tuition. Unless public provision is made for academical and collegiate instruction, the wealthy will, in a great measure, engross the learning of the country. This will tend to throw the weight of literary influence into the same scale with that of property, and in this way to form an effective aristocracy, inconsistent with the principles of republican government. It will suppress the exertions of those who, if they could be furnished with means of education, would give the fairest promises of literary eminence. Talents are as often found in the dwellings of the poor as in the mansions of the rich. Who have, in fact, been the most useful and distinguished divines, physicians, statesmen in New England? Is any great portion of them to be found among the sons of the opulent? The steps of science are not often ascended, except by those who have been early accustomed to force their way through surrounding difficulties. This is so manifest to those who are acquainted with the history of literary men, as to have led an intelligent observer to remark, that a college is a lottery, in which the sons of the poor draw all the prizes."

TRIAL BY JURY.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, makes the following remarks in noticing a decision which lately took place—the State Bank of Georgia, against the United States Bank, published in the Chronicle of the 4th instant.

"A Judge in Georgia has determined that a Jury agreeing to cast lots for their verdict is no ground for granting a new trial, inasmuch as it is an error to suppose that *Trial by Jury* is a "trial by mind," when in truth it is only to give the parties a chance for such a trial.—We are not sorry for this decision, nor shall we regret any other decision, no matter how absurd, if it shall direct the public attention to a revival of the mode of trial by jury. Why in all cases shall it be deemed necessary to have twelve jurors? Why shall unanimity be insisted on in all civil cases? Why is not the trial by jury in civil cases brought nearer to the mode prescribed in cases tried by arbitrators? As now constituted, a trial by jury is but a chance for justice, and a bounty for false swearing if not perjury."

That it would be better to dispense with the unanimous verdict of a jury, according to the custom established by the courts of Scotland, we are not prepared to maintain; in that country, a majority, we know not how great, is required to establish the verdict.—But that a court should have the power of starving the jury into unanimity; whatever apology is made for it, and however much such a principle may be consecrated by antiquity, or enforced by judicial precedent, is a relic of feudal barbarity, and ought to be abolished. Our declaration of independence declares that Almighty God has created man free, and yet in palpable opposition to the practical exercise of this principle, a jury are told that they must be locked up, in certain cases without refreshment, until a unanimous verdict is extorted from their hands. But suppose that they honestly and conscientiously differ? Is a verdict obtained by imprisonment and starvation, an unanimous verdict?—No, it is a conscience coerced into acquiescence by the means of corporeal torture; it is a declaration that their bodily sufferings, overpower their sense of integrity and justice—that they are compelled to assent to what in their own consciences, they abominate. The right of opinion in this happy country, is perfectly free, even in the awful concerns of eternity. Our fellow citizens enjoy the right of exercising a free opinion for which they are responsible only to God; and yet, when they serve their country in the capacity of jurors, they are told, that they shall not enjoy this freedom, when the property and sometimes the life of a fellow citizen is dependent on its exercise.

We will suppose that the same principle had been applied to the twelve judges, instead of the twelve jurors in England, and that they should be committed to the tower, deprived of meat and drink, until their decisions were unanimous. What high minded man in the character of a judge, would consent that both his person and his conscience, should remain in the custody of the sheriff, who should graciously condescend to allow him to walk from the tower to Westminster hall, whenever the judges should repeat the word *unanimous*.—Whether the evidence proves the fact, may in many cases be a question entangled in as much difficulty and embarrassment, and perplexity, as any question of law. Lord Mansfield once said "conscience is not controllable by human laws, or amenable to human tribunals; all attempts to force conscience will never produce conviction, and are only calculated to make hypocrites, or martyrs."

From the National Intelligencer, June 12.

Kentucky and Virginia.—The legislature of the state of Kentucky adjourned on the 29th ultimo, *sine die*. On the last day of the session, the result of a conference between the two houses on the subject of the Virginia mission was reported to both houses. The preamble to the report (according to the Kentucky Argus) denies the existence of the rights claimed by Virginia on behalf of the officers and soldiers; asserts the right of Kentucky to pass the occupying claimant laws, expresses a willingness to submit those subjects specifically, as well as all other matters of difference generally, to a board of commissioners instituted according to the compact, and concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is expedient to appoint a board of commissioners, as desired by the state of Virginia, in her communication to the general assembly, under the eighth article of the compact, to determine all matters of controversy between the two states.

Resolved, That a commissioner be appointed by joint vote of the senate and house of representatives, on the part of this state, with authority to ex-

verine as necessary arrangements and stipulations with the Virginia commission, preparatory to the organization of the tribunal under the compact, and report the same to the legislature of Kentucky, at their next session, to enable them to appoint commissioners on the part of Kentucky; which report shall be subject to the control of the legislature.

Henry Clay was appointed a commissioner pursuant to the second of these resolutions.

This proceeding is something more than we had anticipated, and seems to argue a more compromising disposition in both parties than we had expected from the lofty ground which was at first taken by each.

During the late session of the legislature, a transaction occurred, of a nature so unusual, to say the least of it, as to deserve to have a full history of it given. It was a proposition to remove Judge Clarke, of that state, from office, under the constitutional provision authorizing two-thirds of both houses to address the governor for that purpose. His offence was, the delivery of an opinion unfavourable to the constitutionality of a state law. Such was the excitement on the occasion, that in the house of representatives few votes only were wanting of the requisite number! Hitherto, independence has been thought to be an indispensable requisite for the judicial character. *Convenience* seems to be in a fair way to be substituted for it. The act decided to be unconstitutional was that called the endorsement law, which Judge C. declared to be unconstitutional, because "impairing the obligation of contracts." The opinion of the judge in this case, and the proceedings of the legislature, shall be published at large, the subject being one of the highest interest.

GENERAL DESNOUETTE.

The Americans lost on board the *Albion*, demanded and have received the first and largest tribute of compassion and regret from their countrymen; but our attention is now particularly fixed upon the memory of the stranger, whose name is one of greater note than that of any of his fellow sufferers; we mean gen. Lefebvre Desnouette. During a long series of years, he had braved death in the field, fighting in the most gallant manner, and escaped, to perish at last in this catastrophe, when his mind was, perhaps, less than at any other period of his life, reconciled to the stroke of fate. His situation was every way peculiar. It is well known that he had been one of the favorite and most distinguished of Napoleon's military comrades—that he took part in the combination against Louis XVIII. on the landing of his old commander from the island of Elba; joined the latter with headlong enthusiasm, in his last campaign, and being finally proscribed by the royal government, took refuge as an exile in the United States.—Here, his misfortunes, reputation, intelligence and manly, unexceptionable deportment rendered him an object of general esteem and attention. To escape, as he used to remark, pity and curiosity, to counteract memory, and to gratify the natural activity of his mind, he retired to the French grant in Alabama, where he laboured in the fields under a burning sun, with a reckless exertion which proved very injurious to his health and strength. His wife, an amiable and accomplished woman, remained behind in France to watch over his interests there. He himself, after having begun his agricultural toil, never quitted it until his final departure, except to visit Washington on business connected with his affairs as a planter. Fatigue and chagrin created at length in his mind, an insupportable disgust with his situation, and he resolved at all hazards to return to his native country. He addressed a petition to Louis XVIII. praying to be allowed to go back to be tried, and die if his judges so decided, and declaring that he did not mean to attempt a defence before any tribunal. The strain of his very brief petition, was such as became the elevated spirit of an honest soldier, incapable of an abject or a whining supplication. He claimed, as a respectful subject, to be suffered to re-enter his country and embrace his family, leaving his ulterior fate to the justice of the king. The French ambassador at Washington, Mr. Hyde de Neuville, not only forwarded his application to the ministry at Paris, but seconded it in two letters of his own, one addressed to them, and another directly to the king, in which he urged in the strongest terms, the general merits of the exile, and bore testimony to the propriety of his deportment in the U. States. The warm and liberal representations of Mr. de Neuville, and the instances of the general's wife at Paris, prevailed with

the government so far that it invited him to proceed to the Netherlands, there to await a speedy compliance with all his wishes, and instructed the minister of France in that country, to give him the kindest welcome and fullest protection. He availed himself as soon as possible of this indulgence, and was on his way to Holland by Liverpool, confident of soon being indemnified for all the sufferings of his exile, in a tranquil existence in the bosom of his country and family, when he found a watery grave on the Irish coast. We have entered into these details concerning him, not only to explain his situation and render his loss more impressive, but to awaken those feelings in favor of the conduct of M. de Neuville and the French ministry, towards him, to which it is entitled. We know that he expressed the liveliest sentiments of gratitude for their prompt and delicate generosity, and gave, spontaneously, the most solemn assurance of never again meddling with politics. The French ambassador deserves in fact all credit for the aid of every kind which he has extended to several of those exiles, whom many among us, ignorant of his real character and proceedings, may believe him to have been rather disposed to persecute and oppress. He has shewn a keen sensibility to their personal welfare, and in more instances than that of gen. Lefebvre Desnouette, has contributed with similar earnestness to their restoration to their country.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

From the New York Gazette, and Statesman.

The *Panthea*, at this port, sailed from Liverpool the 8th May, and brings London papers to the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th, which contain no news of importance.

Bell's Messenger of the 6th says intelligence of an important character as regards the Turkish question had been received from Vienna.—It is stated that an official communication had been made from St. Petersburg, to the court of Vienna, indicating the most pacific sentiments on the part of the emperor, and a full acquiescence, in the proposals submitted by the mediating powers for the preservation of peace. The nature of these proposals was not known, but it is stated, that couriers were dispatched by the Austrian court to convey the agreeable intelligence to the different governments.

There was a report at Paris on the 2d of May, that a Spanish force was forming in Aragon and Catalonia, of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, "equal to that of the French Satory Cordon."

The French legislative body had closed on the 30th of May, to meet again the 4th of June.

A Paris paper remarks, that there is no news of an authentic character respecting Turkey and Russia.

On the first of April, the towns of Gounersdorff and Wallersdorff, three stages from Vienna, were laid in ashes—200 houses were burnt in the former, and 131 in the latter town, including 70 barns—and 17 persons perished in the flames of the latter.

London, May 3.

The accounts from Ireland to day, making every allowance for exaggeration, are of a most distressing character. In the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Galway, Mayo, and Clare, the peasantry are suffering under a deplorable want of food, and, to accumulate their sufferings, the typhus fever has made its appearance among them.

Paris, April 30.

"A letter from Frankfurt, dated the 26th inst. positively announces the arrival of the emperor Alexander at Minsk, on the 15th, and adds, that all advices from the north are of a warlike tenor."

"A letter from Lemberg, dated the 16th, states, that the Russian army has passed the Pruth at several points."

Vienna, April 19.

"M. de Councillor of State Tatiseff only took leave of his majesty the emperor this afternoon. He will set out to-morrow for St. Petersburg. His embassy then appears to be finished, and we are assured in general, that all differences with the Porte had been amicably adjusted. M. de Tatiseff did not consider it necessary to wait for the arrival of the courier who was dispatched by M. de Lutzw. It seems that the intelligence he had received from Constantinople was, in his opinion, quite sufficient to decide his departure, so often announced. The preparations for the defence of Moldavia and Wallachia are continued by the Turks. Fortifications proceed in several places. Six hundred baggage waggons, laden with the munitions of war, arrived near Silistria, on the 5th inst."

An article from the London Son of the 4th, mentions that Lord Londonderry had signed a treaty with Russia and Austria on the subject of Turkey; and it was moreover reported that a triple alliance had been formed between Eng-

land, Russia and Austria, and to which Prussia had consented to become a party.—The three powers had divided among themselves the Turkish possessions in Europe, reserving a portion for the erection of a Greek state. England was to have several ports in the Archipelago, and likewise Butrinto and Prevesa in Albania. Austria is to have annexed to her dominions Bosnia, Servia, and some other districts. Russia to take Moldavia and Wallachia, Constantinople is to be a seat of government; but to whose lot it is to fall is not known. If this treaty has been signed, and the partition of European Turkey agreed upon, then the Holy Alliance, having said grace, will soon fall to. Nothing is more certain than that the preliminary negotiations with these two powers is the cause of procrastinating the war.

It is said in Paris, when referring to the secrecy maintained at Vienna, the finesses of diplomacy, and the sinuities of policy, that all the efforts of the Austrian Cabinet to preserve peace between Russia and Turkey, have failed, through the obstinacy of the Divan, and the fanaticism of the Turks. Movements of the army may not take place until May.

The Duchess of Clarence was lately brought to bed of twins, neither of whom lived but a few moments. This event, is the more important, as it tends to place, at least for the present, the line of succession to the throne of Great Britain, in the house of the Duke of Kent, the third brother of king George IV.—This prince it is known married the sister of prince Leopold of Cobourg.

A Copenhagen article of April 27th says, "in the memory of man there was never so much damage done by storms as in the last winter. It is calculated that about 2,000 ships and 30,000 men have perished on the several coasts of Europe, of which 260 ships and 2,500 men were lost on the Danish coast alone."

The Constitutionnel contains a letter from Madrid dated the 23d ult. which states that the Cortes, in a recent sitting, adopted the preliminary project presented by the transmarine committee, relative to the provinces of Spanish America, the independence of which is established *de facto*, having for its object to invite the government to adopt, in concert with the council of state, the most suitable measures for promptly establishing negotiations with these provinces.

"At Bagshot four women had been delivered of children each with the loss of a right hand, above the wrist." The only way this extraordinary act of providence can be accounted for is, that the postman who delivers the letters has the same defect.

Liverpool, May 4.

Some sensation has been excited to day, by accounts received from London, stating that ministers had determined to increase the duty on cotton after the 5th July; there can be no doubt but there will be some change, and the more general belief is, that it will be fixed at 1d per lb.—other accounts say it is proposed to make it 2d, and allow a drawback on the exportation of manufactured articles.

South American Independence.—In the British house of commons on the 1st of May, Sir J. Mackintosh inquired of the Marquis of Londonderry whether his Majesty's Government had formally recognized the Independent Republics which had been established in that portion of South America which formerly belonged to Spain; or whether that country had entered into any regular intercourse or correspondence with them, which would imply such a recognition; and if not, whether it was in the contemplation of the Government to do either?

The Marquis replied that the British Government had not recognized the independence, but that in whatever communications the British government had had with them, they had been treated as governments *de facto*. His lordship further remarked—"we looked upon the parties at war in that quarter of the world as belligerents; we respected their rights as such, and our naval force, in the adjoining seas, did not interfere with their blockade. As to commercial intercourse with them, it would be found to be provided for by the bill of his right hon. friend (Mr. F. Robinson) on the subject of Foreign trade."

Sir J. Mackintosh said, it was not his intention to proceed, or call for any general statement on the subject of the political situation of these states. It was known that South America had been for a long time, divided by parties, in a state of civil war; and during that time the rights of each party to the possession they then occupied was not interfered with. But the United States were about to recognize the independence—a communication to that effect having been made to Congress.—This was an important consideration and deserved attention.

The Marquis of Londonderry said these matters were pressed upon government too soon. He had not heard that the United States had recognized the independence of those governments, but he had heard that a measure of this nature had been recommended to the legislature of the United States, upon which it had not yet decided.—He perceived that honorable members opposite were too ready to catch at reports or rumours,

and to found questions regarding them which were only calculated to embarrass the government.

Sir J. Mackintosh said, he did not wish to be misunderstood. He had not said that the government of the United States had recognized the independence of the governments of South America, but that they almost recognized them, having a measure of that nature proposed by their president, the assent to which might very probably be brought by the next packet from America. Here the conversation dropped.

From South America.

New York, June 15.

The editors of the *Gazette* are indebted to Mr. S. L. SHELTON, Supercargo of the ship *Crisis*, from Monte Video, for a regular file of Buenos Ayrean papers to the 18th of April, and Monte Video Gazettes to the 27th.

On a hasty glance at their contents we do not discover anything very important. The Buenos Ayrean papers contain many details of the rapid progress that country is making towards the completion of its independence.—They were busily employed in forming a civil code of laws; several of them are contained in a paper called the *Official Register*, with several numbers of which we have also been favoured.

The people seem to have become tired and disgusted with those scenes of intestine broil and civil commotion to which they have heretofore been subject.

The present government is said to be established on a sure basis; their rulers act with prudence, particularly Bernardino Revadavia, secretary to government and minister of foreign affairs, who is highly spoken of in the papers.

The Banda Oriental, or Monte Video province, remained in quiet possession of the Portuguese.

Admiral Cochrane had sailed from Lima with the fleet under his command; destination and intentions unknown, but it was conjectured that he intended to cruise on the Coast of Mexico, in pursuit of two Spanish ships.

The director of Parraguay still continued his old system of permitting the importation into his province of every thing which adventurers might see fit to bring, but he would not suffer either money, produce, or even the persons who had entered his dominions, to depart. By pursuing this course he entirely deprived the other provinces of the two esteemed luxuries of yerba and tobacco and of which the Brazils furnish but an indifferent substitute.

Gen. Artigas was held a prisoner in Parraguay, and a deserted convent had been granted him for a residence.

Mr. Forbes, our agent at Buenos Ayres, enjoyed tolerable good health; he is highly esteemed by his own countrymen, and much respected by the government and people of that country.

It was reported at Monte Video that a boat belonging to the United States' ship of war *Franklin*, with a lieutenant and a boat's crew, had been lost on the coast of Chili. An English gentleman has arrived at Buenos Ayres (over land) from Valparaiso, and informed that commodore Stewart and lady, as well as the officers of the *Franklin*, were in good health.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Valparaiso, to his friend in the city of New York, dated January 29, 1822.

"The patriots have continued successful in all their operations; and have completely put down their opponents. San Martin is now director or governor of Lima—still the patriots cannot agree among themselves. San Martin wishes the fleet to be under the direction of the patriot governor of Peru; but Cochrane will not consent to it, which has caused some little difference between the two governments. San Martin must ultimately submit to that of Chili.—The war appears to be at end in this part of the world, and the prospect is, that in a short time a considerable business will be done.—The English are flocking here, and large quantities of goods are arriving daily. Four English ships with full cargoes arrived this week; they do not go to Lima, on account of the heavy duty of 80 per cent. which amounts to a prohibition.

This country at present is in a very distressed condition, owing to the failure of crops.—There is not enough wheat raised this season, for the city of St. Jago. There will not be enough saved in the country for seed another year.—The inhabitants of Peru are also in a very distressed state. Bread was selling in Lima a short time since, at five dollars a pound. The government of Lima, have contracted with the English here for large quantities of wheat, a great portion of which, I am informed, will be procured from the U. States."

From Maracibo.—We learn from captain Carrick, arrived yesterday, some further particulars relative to the defeat of gen. Morales. It appears, that on the night of the 24th of April he landed 400 men about 15 miles below the town and 800 about 30 miles above. The next day an action took place between the Patriots and the troops below, in which 200 Spaniards were killed and the rest taken prisoners; the Patriots

loss in killed amounted to about 100. The troops which landed above Maracibo surrendered on the 11th May, and about 600 of them were shipped off for the Island of Cuba. The Patriots had taken possession of Alta Gracia, (opposite Maracibo), and all was quiet when the *Mary* sailed.

CANTON.

Letters from Canton, of the 4th of February state, that the conditions proposed by the Chinese government to the English traders had been complied with, and the latter had "agreed to send out two men from England within a fixed period to be given up for the purpose of appeasing the death of the Chinese subjects." We do not believe that any such terms have been acceded to; or if the English traders have shown a disposition to comply with them, we are confident they will never be sanctioned by the British government. We observe by the last English papers, that the account of the recent affair at Canton had reached London; but no apprehensions are expressed that it would lead to any inconvenience; far less to the sacrifice of two men in cold blood, as the price of re-establishing the commercial relations formerly existing between the two countries.

Since writing the above, we perceive by an arrival at Boston in 120 days from Canton, that up to the 8th February, at which period the English fleet lay at Lintin, the differences had not then been adjusted. Ten Hong Merchants, of Canto, had been sent down to the fleet three times, to treat with the supercargoes of the company's ships, and returned each time unsuccessful, they declining all negotiations upon the subject, and referring them to the commander of the British frigate *Topaz*, and the British government for a settlement of all difficulties. The Hong merchants were to go down the fourth time to negotiate with the supercargoes if possible. But it was the general opinion they would return again as they went, and that the governor would eventually yield to the only condition offered by the English, by which the fleet would agree to return to Canton.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 26.

On Sunday night the 16th instant Wake county jail was broken open, and Thomas Haswell, who had been sentenced to three years imprisonment for purloining letters and money from the mail at Louisburg, Elijah R. Rogers, committed for a misdemeanor, and Jack Harris, a mulatto, confined on suspicion of being a runaway, made their escape. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of Haswell, and five dollars each for Rogers and Harris.

Fayetteville June 20.

Execution.—On Friday the 14th inst. John Sampson, condemned at last Superior Court, for the murder of Burwell Rouse, was executed on Hay-Mount, pursuant to his sentence.

Notwithstanding his long confinement, the unfortunate man walked unaided from the Jail to the place of execution; his whole demeanor evincing a degree of composure and resignation, attainable only, by a full reliance on the ample promises of the gospel. At the fatal spot, he spent some time in earnest devotion, assisted by the accompanying clergyman; and having ascended the cart, after the usual preparation, it was quickly drawn from under him, when his soul winged its flight to God.

Observer.

So long as human nature retains any thing of its divine original, so long the sufferings of our fellow beings will call forth our commiseration and our sympathy. Even the criminal, while expiating the crimes which he has heaped upon himself, will receive this tribute of humanity; and while the violated laws of his country demand his forfeited life, we are constrained to hope that his immortal spirit will obtain the pardon of his God. But is not the object of punishment in a great degree frustrated, when we attend the criminal beyond the place of execution, and usher him triumphantly into the presence of his Maker? The execution of a murderer does not restore the life of the murdered, nor by it is any restoration made to society for the loss it has sustained. The only purpose is, to deter others from committing the like offence. Will this end be promoted, if the condemned criminal, suffering for his crimes, be represented as a martyr about to receive the reward of a well spent life?—if his misfortunes, and his repentance under a dread of punishment, be made to spread a halo about his person, sufficient to divert our thoughts from the heinousness of the crime for which he is brought to suffer, and the ignominy of the death to which he is condemned? Benevolence in such cases defeats its own object; by an overflowing sympathy for the criminal, it affords encouragement for the commission of crime. In announcing to the public, therefore,

the execution of a criminal, a veil should be drawn over the departing soul; our sympathies should be smothered by a sense of justice; and we should discover only the avenging sword, unrelentingly pursuing the contemners of law and the disturbers of the peace of society.

We have been requested to state that Willie Shaw, esq. will be a candidate, at the approaching election, to represent this county in the house of commons.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Cape Fear navigation company, which was held in Fayetteville on Monday week, Robert Strange was elected president, with a salary of 250 dollars per annum, and John A. Cameron, William Boylan, James Mebane and Archibald M'Byrde, directors.

We understand that the fiscal concerns of the company will not warrant a second dividend.

The stockholders have voted a discretionary power to their president and directors to place the management of their future operations under the direction of the board of internal improvements of the state.

The commissioners for the adjustment of claims under the Florida treaty, met on the 11th instant, the day to which they had adjourned on the 11th of March last. Mr. White and Mr. Tazewell only being present, they adjourned, without entering into business, until Wednesday, when the arrival of the third commissioner, Mr. King, completed the board. Having fixed the hour of meeting at ten o'clock, the board then adjourned.

On Thursday morning, they proceeded to dispose of the new memorials, which had been filed in pursuance of their last orders, the number of which, we understand, considerably exceeds five hundred, thus making the whole number of memorials filed more than sixteen hundred. The examination of the new memorials will probably occupy the board for three weeks or a month; whether they will enter upon any other division of their labors at the expiration of that time, or allow further time to the claimants, by adjournment to some future day, is not yet known.

We apprehend, however, that as the mere reception or rejection of memorials forms but the smallest part of their laborious duties, they will find themselves compelled very soon to shut the door against all procrastinators, and proceed to the examination of the voluminous documents in support of the several claims.

From the Milton Gazette.

The Improvement of the Roanoke.

We are gratified in being able to notice the arrival in this place, on Friday evening last, of Mr. Moore, one of the engineers of Virginia, who has been deputed by their Board of Internal Improvement, with an understanding with the Roanoke Navigation Company, to examine the bed of the Roanoke from the Great Falls in Halifax, to the junction of the Dan and Staunton rivers, thence up those rivers, as high as may be considered susceptible of being rendered navigable, and to determine on the best channel for opening a sluice for batteaux.

From the talents and industry of Mr. Moore as an engineer, we have no doubt but his report will prove alike satisfactory and interesting. It certainly reflects much credit on the Board of Virginia in evincing so much liberality as to have taken upon itself the discharge of this duty—a duty which has been promised more than once to be discharged by the Engineer of this State, but which, from some cause has never as yet been fulfilled.

We learn that the operations on the canal at Halifax, are going on in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Moore takes both the distance and ascertains with accuracy the fall on different points in the river. He represents the Dan up to this place as calculated to be rendered of easy navigation; and, that the obstructions are far from being serious.

The only falls of any importance are those of Hyco (or Hycote) creek, which are about twelve feet in a distance of three or four miles. But there will scarcely be any part of the sluice on the whole route in which the fall will exceed six inches in a hundred yards. The distance from the Falls (Rock Landing) to this place is an hundred and eight miles; which, in the present state of the river, a boat loaded with tobacco has gone this season and returned in less than eight days. From this admeasurement it would seem, that the distance by water is not greater than the reputed distance by land.

Mr. Moore left this on Monday morning in his boat, on his way up to the head of the Dan. We expect on his return to hear something satisfactory as to the condition of the river above this place. We can but congratulate the country that the works at the Falls are progressing in such a way as to promise an early completion, and that the operations and funds of the company are so shortly to be employed on clearing out the obstructions in the bed of the river. We look forward to the comple-

tion of this grand work as a period of glad tidings to the hearts of the farmer, the merchant, and to those who feel a lively interest in its success.

Whilst on this subject it may be proper to remark, that the State of North Carolina, on giving sanction to the charter of the Roanoke Navigation Company, reserved the privilege of subscribing for 550 shares of stock; but, as yet, they have neither relinquished their right nor availed themselves of this privilege. The other stockholders have paid 65 per cent, while (through some unaccountable negligence) our state has acted the part of the "dog in the manger" in thus withholding the sum of \$35,750 which, by the way, would have materially contributed to the promotion of the work, and relieved the remaining stockholders of a part of their burthen. We hope this subject will not be passed over by our next general assembly with that listless apathy which has sometimes characterised their deliberations on internal improvement.

Steam Boat Controversy.—An unpleasant collision has taken place between the legislatures of Connecticut and New York, respecting the navigation of the waters of the respective states, by Steam Boats. The latter state granted to certain individuals the exclusive right of navigating her waters with Steam Boats, which of course operated as an exclusion of the citizens of other states. The legislature of Connecticut has recently retaliated, by excluding from her waters, boats belonging to citizens of New York. The line of boats between New York and New Haven is consequently suspended; and will probably be now established between New York and Newport or Providence, in Rhode Island. This arrangement would ensure a more ready intercourse between New York and Boston, than subsisted by means of the old line.

Every one must regret to see the state authorities at variance. Danger to the harmony of the union may hereafter result from such a misunderstanding. It is hoped that the controversy in question will soon be decided by the Supreme Court.

The Hon. James Lloyd, of Boston, has been elected to the senate of the United States, in the place of the Hon. Harris Gray Ous, resigned. Mr Lloyd formerly filled the same station with credit to himself and his constituents.

WM BORTHWICK, late cashier of the East Lothian Scotch banking house, who defrauded that institution of the sum of 42,000 pounds, arrived at Savannah in the ship Juno, from Liverpool, on the 10th inst. and was instantly apprehended by Mr. D'Lyos, sheriff of the county. A reward of 500 pounds, it is said, was offered in England for his apprehension, and which Mr. D'Lyos is entitled to.—Borthwick delivered up 200 pounds, and stated that the remainder was in Europe, subject to his order. 8000 pounds were expected to be found in his trunk on board the Juno. He has confessed himself guilty of the act for which he was apprehended.

Southern Patriot.

Charleston, June 12.

We communicate with anguish the following afflicting intelligence, which renders it too probable that ere this, our state has forever deprived of the talents, virtues, zeal, and patriotism of one of her youngest, but most valued sons. If to be obscure, and to pass yourself beyond the aspirations of wealth—if by the aid of industry, intellect and virtue, to obtain, while a youth, a conspicuous station in the councils of your country, when those councils are ripe with age and experience—if this, and all these, be to deserve honourable sympathy in your welfare, and heartfelt sorrow at your grave, then are they due, and we in humble tribute of melancholy, mingle our sincere grief with that of the state and the nation, which, looking forward to the growing vigor of his talents, and the expansion of his fame, will never cease to regret the early death of M'DUFFIE.

[From our Correspondent.

Office of the Georgian, Savannah, (Sunday) June 6—7 o'clock P. M.]

Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie.

The long expected duel between these gentlemen took place on Saturday last, at Tuck-a-see-king, on the Carolina shore. M'DUFFIE, received his antagonist's ball in the side, which lodged near the back bone; and when the intelligence came away he was in a delirious state.—Col. CUMMING has escaped uninjured. Thus has terminated an affair which has for months past occupied a considerable portion of the public attention throughout the union, and which from the high standing of the individuals, has excited intense interest. All, we believe, have felt, that which ever might escape from the contest, the public, in the deprivation of the talents of either would be a serious loser.

Extract of a letter, dated Savannah, June 8.

Before this reaches you, the star of Carolina will have set forever.—Mr. M'DUFFIE, will be no more!—The fatal meeting took place yesterday, and the first fire inflicted the mortal wound. Col. CUMMING escaped unhurt. No similar circumstance has ever so much excited the public mind—which has only been exceeded by the deep regret with which the fatal tidings were received by a numerous concourse of citizens assembled at the steam boat wharf to learn the event.

We understand (says the Mercury of Charleston) that the etiquette of this duel was, a position of the combatants back to back—then a paced distance by each of four steps—a wheel followed by the word of the second, ready—fire.

Of what avail, says Voltaire, are prudence and magnanimity, and all other virtues, or the highest attainments of literature and science, if a piece of lead discharged from a pistol, at the distance of a few paces, shatters my corporeal frame to pieces.

Richmond was visited about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night by a violent squall of wind, hail and rain. Fortunately it continued only a few moments; Many trees were blown up—some chimnies precipitated on their roofs—a few old wooden buildings were levelled to the earth—and two or three roofs whirled off and carried several feet.—No lives are known to have been lost.

We learn from the northern papers, that vegetation, and particularly fruit trees, had suffered greatly the present season from worms. The Cazenovia Observer mentions that they are so numerous as almost to baffle exertions to keep them from the dwellings of the inhabitants. The forests, in some places, were laid waste by their depredations, and had the appearance of having been overrun by fire.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated Havana, May 31.

"The Macedonian is still here, waiting, it is supposed, for the arrival of the Hornet. It is understood that the arrangements between this government and capt. Biddle, on behalf of the United States, are completed. One thing is already settled and in execution—one of the U. S. vessels of war is to leave this port every Sunday, and convey American vessels clear of the coasts that are infested by pirates."—Mercury.

Smith Randall, convicted at Tuscaloosa (Alab.) of having counterfeited and passed bills of the Bank of the U. States of the denomination of fifty dollars, has been sentenced to be hung at Tuscaloosa the 7th of June.

The caterpillars and grasshoppers are stated, in the Montreal papers, to have commenced their ravages at that place, on every description of vegetation.

Exchange.—At an extensive auction sale of slaves, made by the marshal, in Lexington, Ky. on Wednesday, the 15th May, the conditions of the sale were, that the purchasers might pay in paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of the Bank of Kentucky, at par; or in specie at a premium of eighty per cent. at the option of the purchaser.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a new work entitled, "An attempt at a new translation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Roman, with Annotations; for the purpose of aiding the scholar of religion in the investigation of this important document of Christian faith.—By CHRISTIAN ENDRESS, D. D. Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, of Lancaster."

American Manufactures.—We are happy to hear that some of our domestic fabrics find not only a ready market, but are highly approved of by the people of South America. Letters to this effect have been received by the mercantile houses in Boston, concerned in the Spanish American trade. As an illustration of the consequence to which some descriptions of American manufactures have arrived, we have to mention that the *Waltham cotton cloth*, with the stamp of that corporation, has been imitated in England, and shipped to this country for sale. [Boston Eng. Gaz.

A Sea-Serpent, or something like it, has been taken in a cove near Middleton, New Jersey. The New York Advocate of Friday gives the following description of the monster:—

We have conversed with a Mr. John Bears, a resident of Middleton, N. J. who arrived in this city on Wednesday night last, and states, that a monstrous creature between 30 and 40 feet in length, and eighteen feet round, was captured on Monday last in a cove, at Brown's Point, near Middleton Point. The monster was discovered for two or three days previous, having the appearance of a large log floating, with two bunches which proved to be fins. Two men shot balls into him from muskets, which had no effect. He continued floundering about, but was unable, from the shallowness of the water, to get off. Five or six boats were then rigged and manned, and went in pursuit, and succeeded in putting five harpoons into him which drove him on shore, where they landed and killed him. The creature has been skinned, and it required two horses and six men to drag the skin about 200 yards, which is to be stuffed and brought to this city on Tuesday next.

A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare that they have never seen any animal of the same kind, and from the description given of the Sea-Serpent they consider it one of that species.—That he had no entrails, no heart, but a

liver which produced four barrels oil, had six rows of small sharp white teeth. The upper part of the tail is about 7 feet, and the lower about three feet—the skin is of a leadish colour, and will sharpen a knife like a stone. The throat large enough to pass a large man.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman, lately travelling through N. England.

"I arrived here (Montreal) on the 1st instant. The country I travelled through, I found well worthy of seeing. The scenery in general is very rugged and wild, and the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants, conspicuously evinced in their mounting up gradually to the tops of their hills, with their enclosures and cultivation. The expertness, particularly, with which they use the plough, in their rough and rocky mountains, is very striking, and I think the majority of the counties in Old England might be taught many useful lessons from your New England practices, in that respect."

A Connecticut Cow has been sold in New-York for 108 dollars. It is stated she has averaged twenty quarts of milk a day, for several years past.

FROM TEXAS.

A gentleman who has lately been on an exploring tour in the Province of Texas, passed through Arkansas, and has communicated the following interesting facts relative to the situation of that country.

He represents the condition of the people as miserable in the extreme; industry is scarcely known among them; and business of every description at a stand. Although possessed of one of the finest and most fertile portions of the globe, yet agriculture is entirely neglected, and to a person accustomed to civilized life, present a picture literally bordering on starvation; bread-stuffs are very scarce and dear, and, like the natives of the forest, they depend almost entirely on the chase for a scanty subsistence. At St. Antonio, a place which has once been a wealthy and populous city, nothing but wretchedness was visible. That place is garrisoned by about 75 soldiers, who were nearly destitute of ammunition. The people of that place have once been in a state of ease and affluence, but in consequence of the soldiers of the Spanish and Republican armies having been quartered on, and pillaging them, for several years, together with their own indolence, they are now reduced to the most abject state of poverty. This remark is also applicable to La Bahia and the other principal posts which our informant visited.

Gen. Rufus Putnam was the first white man that settled in Ohio. He was from the county of Worcester, Mass. He has lived to see Ohio possessed of a more numerous population than his native state, which was the second in the Union when he left it. He lives in Marietta, at an advanced age, and is esteemed as the father of Ohio.

For Love.—The Salem Register mentions a report of a duel having taken place in the neighborhood of that town, between two gallants, who resolved to blow each other's brains out, because they could not both well marry one girl. They had two meetings. At the first they fought with muskets, at four paces, but neither shot took effect. At the second meeting, one of the seconds fell, in consequence of a misdirected fire, occasioned by the trepidation of one of the principals! A few more such duels we think would put an end to the practice, as the seconds, no matter how willing their friends should fall, would hardly encounter the risk of falling themselves.

The Editor of one of the newspapers of Brazil, in mentioning that the Portuguese Cortes had passed a resolution that the prince royal should travel in Europe and visit the principal courts, for the purpose of maturing his political education, observes, that it would have been much better to assign the United States of America, as the theatre of his travels; for, there, he would learn the true principles of liberty, and witness the true science of government in full operation.

An eminent farmer of Maryland thus writes, "I have discovered that my chickens are devoured this year by the hawks, in consequence of the removal of my kitchen, and with it the *Martins*, the dreaded enemy of the hawk."

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Decree opening the port of St. Mark to foreign vessels, and releasing from duty, for a specified period, timber for building, &c. JOHN PETER BOXER, president of Hayti, taking into consideration the condition of the city of St. Mark, which requires particular encouragement, and believing that foreign commerce will essentially aid its prosperity—Decree as follows:—

1. The port of St. Mark is open to foreign vessels, and they may henceforth trade thereat, conforming to the custom house regulations.
2. Timber for building, and shingles,

from the United States of America, shall not be subject to duty at the port of St. Mark, for one year.

3. The present decree shall be published whenever it is necessary.

Port-au-Prince, May 20, 1822.

BOYER.

The Marquis of Londonderry in a late speech in the house of commons, hinted that it was contemplated to take off another million eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, of Annual Tax, equal to eight millions of dollars. While in the last seven years the annual tax of Great Britain have been reduced \$74,630,243; a further reduction of eight millions is now calculated upon. No nation has ever exhibited the capacity to pay taxes to the amount paid by the British; nor is there on record any account of such immense reduction in the taxes of any nation.—D. Press.

Mines of Mexico.—In Mexico the family of the count de la Valenciana, possesses alone a property worth more than 26 million of francs, without including the mine of Valenciana, which yields a net revenue of a million and a half of livres, (62,500 sterling.) This family is divided into three branches, and they possess altogether, even in years when the mine is not very lucrative, more than 2,200,000 francs of revenue. (\$350,000.) The count de Rega constructed at Havana, at his own expense, in Acajon and cedar wood, two vessels of the line of the largest size, which he made a present of to his sovereign. A single seam in the mine which the family of the marquis of Fagoago possesses, left in five or six months, all charges deducted, a net profit of 20 million of francs (\$400,000.) The count de la Valenciana drew from his mine alone in one year, a net revenue of 6 million of livres (\$1,111,000.)—The annual revenue during the last 25 years of his life was never below 2 million 5 million of livres, (\$370,000 to \$555,000.)—There is also a considerable number of very powerful families who never had the working of any very lucrative mines. Such are the rich descendants of Cortez.

The duke of Monteleone, a Neapolitan lord, possesses superb estates. The ordinary expenses of management amount to more than \$25,000. The annual revenue of the eight bishops of Mexico amounts to 112,300l. sterling, (about \$500,000.) In the city of Mexico are 550 Ecclesiastics and 1646 Regulars.

The building erected for the school of mines cost \$555,000.

Humboldt's Travels in Mexico.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
June 19	76	81	81
20	73	77	81
21	81	85	86
22	80	84	89
23	83	88	88
24	83	89	89
25	85	91	92

Orange County Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of the Orange County Bible Society will be held at the church in this place, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

On the second Sunday in July an anniversary sermon will be preached, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the society. June 26. 24—

NOTICE.

IN copying for the printer, the list of the first days drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery, Nos. 365, 3508 and 2737 were, by mistake, stated to have been drawn on that day, which is not the fact: those numbers are still in the wheel. There were precisely five hundred numbers drawn, as will be on each succeeding day agreeable to the scheme.

The Managers.

June 23th, 1822. 24—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE fall session of the Hillsborough Academy, will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November, under the care of

John Rogers, Principal.

June, 25. 24—

To the Friends of Morality.

WHEREAS a number of the inhabitants of Guilford county have formed themselves into a society for the suppression of intemperance occasioned by the immoderate use of spirituous liquors: at their last meeting a corresponding committee was appointed, which committee take this method to invite the friends of morality in the neighbouring counties to take into view the laudable as well as progressive effects of intemperance; and further request them to use their influence to form similar societies. On application to said committee they will furnish copies of their constitution, and would wish to continue a correspondence on any subject that may tend to advance the views of said society.

Hance McCain,

Chairman of the Corresponding Committee.

Greensborough, N. C. May 30. 21—

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful endearments and innocent joy,
When blest with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies—with peace from on high—
I still view the chairs of my sire and my mother.
The seats of their offspring, as ranged on the floor—
And the richest of books—which excell'd every other,
The Family Bible which lay on the stand—
The old fashion'd Bible—the dear blessed Bible,
The Family Bible—which lay on the stand—
That Bible—the volume of God's inspiration,
At morn, or at evening could yield us delight;
And the prayer of our sire, was a sweet invocation,
For mercy by day, and for safety through night.
Our hymns of thanksgiving, harmoniously swelling—
All warm from the hearts of a family band—
Half rous'd us from earth, to that rapturous dwelling—
Describ'd in the Bible, which lay on the stand,
The old fashion'd Bible, the dear blessed Bible
The Family Bible—which lay on the stand:
Ye days of tranquility—long have ye parted,
My hope almost gone, and my parents no more;
In sorrow and sadness, I live broken hearted,
And wander unknown on a far distant shore—
Yet how can I doubt a dear Saviour's protection,
Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand,
Oh! let me with patience receive his correction,
And think of the Bible, which lay on the stand,
The old fashioned Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The Family Bible which lay on the stand.

EPIGRAM.

* What's fashionable, I'll maintain,
Is always right," quoth sprightly Jane.
* Indeed I wish," said graver Sue,
"What's right were fashionable too."

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE STRANGER GUEST.

"But who and what art thou,
Off foreign garb, and fearful brow?"—GROVE.
The first time I visited Philadelphia
was in the depth of an unusually cold winter,
some fifteen or twenty years ago.
The morning I left Albany, I recollect
the weather was hazy, and there were
some indications of a storm; these were
at first disregarded, but I had not proceeded
half a day's journey before it set
into snow; the wind arose from the north-
west, and so intensely cold did the tem-
pest come on that I was glad to seek a
shelter in a small hut, half hid among
the pine trees, and only discerned from
the road by the thin column of smoke
that ascended from the rude chimney
which scarcely protruded itself through
the roof. Humble as was this habitation,
I was welcomed to share in the small
comfort it afforded; and chose it as a re-
fuge much rather than

"Bide the peltings of the pitiless storm"
without. I was welcomed, I say, for I
had a slight acquaintance with the Hu-
berts; I knew them as a family once in
affluent circumstances, but, by a fortune
that was as impenetrable as the myste-
ries of the tomb—a fate, the secret his-
tory of which was locked up in their
own bosoms, reduced to a far deeper po-
verty than the peasant knows, to a life
of want and woe. Penury does not always
touch the heart, and it was easy to read,
in a single glance at the group that
gathered round the blaze on that evening,
that the bosoms of the Huberts had felt
deeper stabs than ever simple penury
could give.

The cabin was rudely formed of logs,
from between which the clay plastering
everywhere and there having fallen out,
left large crevices, and one single room
was all the dwelling contained. The fur-
niture consisted of a couple of benches,
an old stand, a few wooden dishes. In
none of these were to be seen the re-
mains of that opulence of which I
learned the Huberts once were the pos-
sessions, but it was found in their family
attire, and they were still lingering about
them. The old lady, though negligent-
ly dressed, had about her those touches
of taste and refinement which cannot de-
ceive; and Ellen Hubert, though her
cheeks were thin and pale, and her eyes
heavy, perhaps with weeping, carried
with her a grace of manner and expres-
sion that reminded of a captive fairy in
some desolated region.

She was young and fair, for sorrow,
as if proud of its victims, only adds a
more delicate, and moving, and pathetic
liveliness to beauty. As I gazed, first
on her and then on a prattling cherub
that stood beside her, a child of but three
or four years, I read I thought with too
great a certainty, the cause of so much
grief. The mother shone in every fea-
ture of the infant. But the next hour
left me unsatisfied; for when the little
object of her care slept, Ellen Hubert
became the melancholy girl, I had heard
her called; but when it played on her
lap, or caught her hand, or pressed its
cheek upon her snowy neck, such a
gleam of joy seemed stealing from the
recesses of her bosom and mantling her

cheeks, that I could not but silently ex-
claim, there are no recollections of guilt
associated with the being of the darling
child; she loves, she adores it as an in-
nocent mother.

The violence of the storm increased,
as the long afternoon wore cheerlessly
away, and, when the shades of the eve-
ning approached, I withdrew from the
rude fire-side where nothing but fre-
quent sighs broke the silence that had
sealed up every tongue; for finding my
attempts to lead my hostess or her
daughter into conversation on the sub-
ject in which I felt most interest, vain,
I sat so long silent that my bosom caught
a portion of the disease which was so
evidently preying upon them, and with a
sad and heavy heart I took my seat at a
window and looked out upon the forests,
as they grew darker and more gloomy
every moment. The wind had died
away, but the snow now fell in large and
heavy flakes; the sky looked even more
dense with clouds than before, and I was
brooding over my misfortune in being
overtaken by such a storm in such a
place, in the worst possible humor,
when my eye caught the form of a trav-
eller, who, though well mounted on a
large and beautiful steed, came slowly
winding down the pathway from the
road, evidently much fatigued with the
journey he had made.

In better moods I should have been
overjoyed at the idea of other and more
cheerful company than my present for the
night, but, as I felt at the moment,
I rather viewed the coming unknown as
an intruder, about whom I was, at least,
indifferent, and, without saying a word,
I gazed at him as he alighted, and
throwing the bridle over the neck of his
animal, approached the door. A loud
rap was the first intimation the family
had of the coming of a new visitor. The
stranger asked for permission to remain
in the house through the night, adding
that he should give them no trouble, as
he was provided with provisions and a
blanket, and would lay on the floor; the
request was granted, and, having taken
care of his horse, he entered the room,
and without taking the least notice of
any one, or saying a word, he sat him-
self down by the fire, shook the snow
from his hat and dress, and dropped his
cheeks upon his hands, as in a deep and
solemn thought.

All was silent as before: the pine fire
burned rather dimly, and I could not
clearly discern the features of the stran-
ger, who, for at least an hour, sat fixed
as a statue in his position, without, I
believe, at all observing me, or being
conscious of the existence of any being
but himself and our hostess within the
room; and I had fallen in half sleeping
reverie when I was aroused by a deep
and hollow groan, which issued from
I knew not where. I shuddered, and drew
nearer the fire. Mrs. Hubert observ-
ed, starting from her seat, and walked
the floor rapidly, while Ellen convulsively
clasped her arms around the babe that
lay slumbering in her lap, and pressed
her cheek to its forehead. The stranger
remained motionless, but again some
voice, as if from the bowels of the
earth, sent up that hollow groan. I could
not determine whence it came, and dared
not ask, so agitated did the two fe-
males seem to be at the repetition; but it
caught the ear of the traveller, who
slowly raised his head, and asked, in a
calm voice, "who is sick?" The old la-
dy clasped her hands and turned pale,
as she endeavoured to imitate the sound
and replied, that she felt unwell.—
There was a mystery in all this that was
observed by the stranger; he turned to
me and repeated his question. I shook
my head in silence, and he again rested
his forehead on his hand.—Again and
again, in rapid succession, the noise was
heard. It seemed to come from beneath
the floor, and the stranger, as if electrified,
started from his seat, and cried—
"for God's sake, what means this? say,
madam, do not shudder—this mystery
must be unveiled;"—then drawing from
his bosom a pistol, he seized, with the
other hand, a blazing torch. "I will
search the house," said he, "something
smells of murder." "Merciful heaven,"
screamed the elder lady, "we are un-
done."—Undone! we repeated in utter
astonishment—what means this? The
groaning continued, and Mrs. Hubert,
falling on the neck of her daughter, both
were instantly dissolved in an agony of
weeping.

Without noticing this, the stranger
led the search, and, on examining the
floor, some loose boards were discover-
ed, which being removed, revealed a
dark cave beneath, and from it as from
a sepulchre, those sounds, almost too
full of anguish to be human, came; the
stranger surveyed it, and then cautiously
entered. On a couch of straw, at one
corner of this dismal abode, we beheld
a grey headed, ghastly figure, clothed
in rags, and exhibiting the very image
of human wretchedness, stretched out at
length. He raised his dim eyes to the
light approached him. "What, have
you come at last?" said he, in a haggard
tone;—well, you are welcome!—the
grave will be a more quiet, a less dread-
ful repose than this!—I am Irvin Hu-
bert!" and he reached out his shrivelled
hand to me; "you will not need cords,"
continued he, "this frame is all feeble-
ness and woe—I shall give you no trou-
ble."

By this time Ellen and her mother
had come down, and I noticed, for the

first time, the signs of trepidation steal
over the stern features of the stranger;
he withdrew with a shudder, and left us
with the old man alone. I assisted them
in bringing him up to the fire, by which
the stranger had again seated himself,
in his usual sombre mood, where we
laid him on the floor, while Ellen laid
his head and bathed his face with tears.
It was a dreadful moment of inexplica-
ble mystery, and, as that lovely girl kiss-
ed his wan and withered cheek while
her utterance was checked with sobs,
and Mrs. Hubert sat motionless by his
feet, the stranger rose and paced the
room with folded arms, and an eye that
rolled awfully on all around.

He was now to me the most inter-
esting of the group. Though tall and ro-
bust, his figure was handsome; his eye
was the keenest and most expressive I
ever beheld, and his whole countenance
and appearance impressed on my mind
an idea of determined boldness, decisive
energy, and strength of frame and intel-
lect which I had never imagined could
have been combined in one individual.
My eyes were riveted on him; but what
was my astonishment, when, suddenly
his face brightened up as with a trans-
port of delight, and, approaching the
weeping girl, he knelt and took her
hand; "Ellen Hubert," said he, "do
you know me?" The affrighted girl start-
ed at the touch, but now her fine eye
met his. He smiled, and she exclaimed,
"Oh my Henry! my Henry! my Henry!"
and she fell upon his bosom.

It was at the meeting of lovers in an-
other world; he was the husband of her
youth. "You come from the grave,"
said Ellen, "or where have you been—
do you really exist as I see you, or am
I wild."—"I am Henry Hubert," replied
he, "I left my father's house three years
ago, when you recollect you were absent
a F——, strangely enough, I had cut
myself, and waking at midnight,
discovered that the bandage had fell off,
and that it was bleeding very fast. I
dressed, and went to the river, intending
to bathe it, as it felt inflamed and pain-
ful, and while in the act, was seized by
a gang of ruffians, robbed of my money,
gagged and sent on board of a small
sloop, from which I never escaped, un-
till I was landed on an island in the
West Indies, destitute of every thing.
Here I was impressed on board a ship of
war, and taken to the East Indies, where
I escaped, engaged in business, amply re-
covered my losses and returned a month
ago rich in property, to my native city;
but judge of my despair when I heard
that my father had been condemned as a
murderer, and that my family and wife
were no more. Under these impres-
sions, I wandered thus far in search of
some rude spot of earth where myself
and my name might be buried for ever
in obscurity. This is my history—the
rest you know."

"And it was for murdering you that
your father was accused and condemn-
ed," said Mrs. Hubert. "They brought
witnesses who swore he had a violent
disagreement with you on the evening you
disappeared; your bed was found stained
with blood; your room floor was cover-
ed with it, and from it traces of blood
were discovered down to the water side.
On this evidence, and some other slight
circumstances, your father was found
guilty, and sentenced to death. He escap-
ed from prison, and sought a refuge in
his home; we abandoned property and
friends, and that home for his better con-
cealment, and here, for near three years,
has he been the almost constant tenant
of the den from which you have just
taken him!"

These are some of the outlines of one
of the most extraordinary incidents I
ever met with.—I have only to add what
will be anticipated: the character of Mr.
Hubert was restored to its original rank,
and Henry and Ellen Hubert, one of the
best of husbands and most affectionate
of wives, live yet to enjoy the society of
each other, in affluent circumstances,
in peace and happiness.

Conclusion of a Missionary Sermon.

TEXT.—Let the same mind be in you that was
also in Christ Jesus.

It may be asked, perhaps, why are
we to waste our strength and treasure
upon the heathen? Is there not scope
and occasion for the labours of all at
home? I answer, it is well for us that
the apostles did not argue in this man-
ner; for if they had not turned to the
Gentiles till there remained no uncon-
verted Jews for them to instruct, the
very name Christ would probably long
since have been forgotten among men.
This objection may be classed with that
of Judas respecting the box of ointment,
"why was the waste made," &c. and
will admit of the same definition, and re-
quires no different answer—"not that he
cared for the poor," &c.

"The liberal soul shall be made fat,
and he that watereth shall be watered
also himself." The Providence of God
has abundantly confirmed this animating
promise of his word. Facts are stubborn
things, and often deprave the most con-
fident theories. The results of actual
experiment, visible to every eye, and
gratefully acknowledged by every pious
heart, are enough, surely, to put down
and eternally silence every cavil of this
kind. This objection, once such current
coin with nominal professors and cold
hearted Christians, is fully proved to be
counterfeit base metal. And it is now

more than twenty years too late for it
ever again to be offered. Time was, and
that within the memory of most of us,
when Christians at large contentedly
slumbered over a world in ruins—no
feelings of compassion or desire for the
salvation of the poor heathen were man-
ifested; and no measures were taken,
or even projected, or thought of, for
sending them the gospel. And what was
the state of religion then in our own
land? Was there then more given and
greater exertions then made to extend
religious instruction to the destitute—to
build up the waste places of Zion, in our
own country, and to send the gospel to
our aboriginal natives, than since the pe-
riod of Foreign Missions? We know
that it was directly the reverse. The
churches, indeed, had a nominal exis-
tence, but were in a cold and lifeless state
—the gospel was preached, but without
power and without effect. Some few con-
cealed, isolated instances of conversion,
might take place, so that the churches
were kept from utter extinction; but the
influences of the Spirit were generally
withheld, and a revival of religion almost
as rare as an earthquake, and the sur-
prise and novelty as great to the pub-
lic mind. The principal exertions respec-
ting the aborigines then was, not
how to possess them of the gospel, but
how to dispossess them of their lands,
and cheat them of their furs. The gen-
eral state of our country, in a religious
view, presented a wide spread field of
moral desolation; while intemperance,
profligacy and every immorality stalk-
ed with shameless front, and the tramp-
et of infidelity sounded from Dan to
Beersheba.

Now, my brethren, is it not an incon-
trovertible fact, which it would be crim-
inal to deny, or even to doubt, that reli-
gion has flourished in our own country,
and the gospel been succeeded and blessed
and attended, since the era of mis-
sions, beyond any former period, and
that too, in exact proportion to our zeal
and liberality and exertions in the mis-
sionary cause? Revivals of religion have
been, and still are experienced, for
their number, power, frequency, extent
and duration, far beyond the example of
any former period. Showers of grace are
descending all around us, and the cloud
of blessings is widening, and spreading to
every part of our land. Christ the Cap-
tain of our salvation, as a glorious con-
queror, is travelling in the greatness of
his strength, displaying his mighty power
in subduing the hearts of sinners, and
bringing multitudes of new subjects into
his kingdom. The fields of Zion are be-
coming verdant—converts to righteous-
ness springing up like "willows by the
water courses"—thousands of new and
admirable guests are approaching the
table of the Lord, and with their eyes
fixed on Calvary, joyfully celebrating
their Saviour's dying love. Then let all
such excuses of pride and sloth, covet-
ousness and unbelief, be put to shame
and silence, and let them exert them-
selves in the cause of our gracious Re-
deemer, with fervent prayer to the great
"Lord of the harvest, that he
would thrust forth labourers into his har-
vest."

Think of the boundless compassion
of our Saviour, the blessed pattern for
our imitation, and "let the same mind
be in us which was also in him." When
he beheld our misery he flew from heav-
en on the wings of love, and to rescue
us from destruction, counted nothing too
valuable to forego—nothing too painful
to suffer—nothing too arduous to achieve
—nothing too costly to give. Altruism, and
how did Christ give? Not as we give, slow-
ly, reluctantly and sparingly, and perhaps
willingly losing the opportunity when
presented; but Christ gave cheerfully; he
did not wait to see what others would give,
but stood forth foremost and pre-eminent
in charity; he gave voluntarily and free-
ly; he did not wait for solicitation—alas!
if he had, we should never have known
the fulness of his grace, but have perished
in spiritual famine. Christ gave from
disinterested goodness, and motives of
the purest benevolence; and he gave
unsparingly—not as selfish men give—
perhaps only a thousandth part of their
yearly income, leaving the heap both
untouched and increased; but he
gave ALL—the whole of his immense
wealth for the salvation of sinners. He
emptied his coffers for us—he opened
the infinite treasury of heaven, and
poured it down in immeasurable pro-
fusion upon a perishing world. Though
he was rich, even the Lord of all, yet
for our sakes he became poor—yea
poorer than the birds and the foxes—
that we, through his poverty, might be
made rich. "O the matchless grace—the
stupendous bounty—the unrivalled mu-
nificence of the blessed Jesus!" let heav-
en wonder, and the earth adore!

Think how vital to our holy religion,
are deeds of benevolent charity, and
how graciously Christ will accept of
them at the great rewarding day. If he
will accept temporal favours bestowed
on his people as conferred on himself,
will he not much more acknowledge the
spiritual blessings which we confer? I
was in darkness, and you enlightened me
—I was far from God, and you brought
me near—I was perishing and you saved
me. I was an ignorant savage Indian
in the western wilderness of America
—you sent me missionaries, and school
teachers, and Bibles, to instruct and civ-
ilize me, and bring me the knowledge
of the gospel salvation. I was a poor

depraved Hottentot; sunk in ignorance,
filth and wretchedness—you sent me the
Gospel, and raised me to the dignity of
a man, and the happiness of a Christian.
I was a poor orphan child in Bombay;
my father was dead, and my mother
had burnt upon the funeral pile—a
wretched outcast from the world, I
wandered in the streets, and reposed in
the ditches—naked, needy and forlorn;
without a friend, without a God, and
without hope—when you had com-
passion upon me, and took me in; you
fed and clothed me by your bounty;
nourished and sustained, educated and
brought me up; taught me the knowl-
edge of the true God; led me to em-
brace by faith the only Saviour, and
finally to rejoice in his presence for-
ever. O what a thought is this! how
animating! how transporting! O the
luxury of doing good! Shall we not feel
insatiable to give? Is there one present
who would not seek such an honor as
this? Be liberal then now while you may,

"For time is swiftly flying;

The man that hoards his wealth to day,
To-morrow may be dying." [Ch. Her.]

FORTITUDE.

At the siege of Yorktown, when the
troops mounted guard in the trenches
by regiments. The Rhode Island re-
giment mounted one night at a time
when the British kept up an incessant
cannonade of round, grape and canister
shot. Two blacks were placed as senti-
nells together, upon the same spot, one
sat down, the other laid upon his belly,
to observe the motion of the enemy; and
to give timely notice, if they should at-
tempt to sally. When the relief came,
the corporal found both in the same po-
sition he had left them: on demanding of
the one sitting why he did not raise, he
answered laconically, "I believe, mas-
sa, Ise wounded, and I guess Cuffee
dead; hant poke dis good vile." On ex-
amination Cuffee was really dead, a
canister shot having entered his head;
and poor Sambo had the bones of his
legs and arm both terribly shattered.
On carrying them within the lines, the
surgeons found it necessary to amputate
Sambo's leg; when the poor fellow was
informed of it, he with a true heroic
spirit replied, "well, come massa, take
um off, say no more about um." Having
borne that with the patience of an Epicu-
retus, he was informed it was absolute-
ly necessary to take off his arm. Al-
though under the most excruciating
pains, when the surgeons began to con-
doe with him on his peculiar misfortune,
he exclaimed, "Nebber mind, massa,
take um off—tanka God, I got noder leg
and noder arm for um yet." Had it been
a Roman instead of an African, how
would he have been celebrated!

A German, who some years ago trav-
elled through the states, says, in the
narrative of his tour, "that a certain
copper mine in New Jersey, made a
numerous family rich, and consequently
respectable."—Rich, and, consequently,
respectable!—There is a biting sarcasm
in this truth, though the author did not
apparently intend any thing more than
to state a simple fact. Union.

DYING.—A bold death is no evi-
dence of an innocent life. Felons, when
they know that they can do no better,
brace their nerves, and die like a very
Hercules. He must be a pitiful fellow
that would shame himself in the eyes of
a whole city. The best way would be
to make them expire by themselves. I
we'd rather judge of a man by his liv-
ing than by his dying, and of a woman
too.—Valerius.

ANECDOTE.

The late king of Prussia rung his bell
one day and nobody answered. He open-
ed the door and found the page asleep
on the sofa. He was going to wake him,
when he perceived the end of a billet
sticking out of his pocket. He had the
curiosity to know the contents; he took
and read it. It was a letter from his
mother, who thanked him for having
sent her a part of his wages, to assist her
in distress, and besought God to bless
him in his filial goodness. The king re-
turned to his room, took a rouleau of
ducats, and slid them with the letter in-
to the page's pocket. Returning to his
apartment, he rang so violently, that the
page awakened and entered. "You have
slept well," said the king. The page
made an apology, and in his embarrass-
ment he happened to put his hands in-
to his pocket, and felt with astonishment
the paper of money. He drew it out,
turned pale, and looking at the king,
burst into tears, without being able to
speak a word.—"What is the matter,"
said the king; "what ails you?" "Ah!
Sire," said the young man throwing
himself at his feet, "Somebody would
wish to ruin me.—I know not how this
money came into my pocket." "My
friend," said the king, "God often
sends us good in our sleep; give it to
thy mother, salute her in my name, and
tell her I will take care of her and
you."

A humorous author compares love to
the small pox—the longer it is in mak-
ing its appearance, the more violent is
the disorder.